

The Weekly Conisionian

TERMS—\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.]

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.

NUMBER 24.

BUSH & LEVERT,
COTTON AND SUGAR
FACTORS,
No. 31 Perdido Street,
Lock Box 2047 NEW ORLEANS

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital, \$500,000,
WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSUREES
—Issues Policies on—
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.

Office—12 Camp, between Gravier and
Natchez streets,
NEW ORLEANS,
JAMES L. DAY, Pres't.
H. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

E. OFFNER,
THE OLD RELIABLE
CROCKERY DEALER,
Is now Located at his Old Stand,
74 Canal Street, (Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY
GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT
TLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING
GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO
Cor. Camp and Canal streets.
Paid Capital - - - \$500,000 00
Assets at their market
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FRUIT TREES.
Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince,
Crab, etc.
STOCKS GRAFTS, Apple, Cherry,
Crab, Pear, etc.
EVERGREENS, Shade Trees, Shrubs,
Fruit and Flower Plants.
HEDGE PLANTS, Orange, Buckthorn,
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GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Splendid
Novelties, Roses, Verbenas, Carnations,
etc. For NEW CATALOGUES of the
BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY,
Ry. post free, address W. M. F. BARR,
(Trustee) Box 1, BLOOMINGTON, IL-
LINOIS. jan9-4t

**GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW
ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD LINES.**
DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after Nov. 13, 1877, Trains will
depart and arrive as follows, from Cal-
lepe street depot:
Express No. 1, 6:15 p. m.
Mixed No. 3, 7:00 a. m.
ARRIVE.
Express No. 2, 9:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4, 7:10 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily,
except Sunday.
Pullman Palace Sleepers through with-
out change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chi-
cago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is at-
tached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passen-
gers to go through without leaving the
train. Only one change to New York and
Eastern cities.
Friday evening's train makes no con-
nection for Chicago.
Accommodation trains between New
Orleans and McComb City.
Leave New Orleans at 3:45 p. m. Satur-
day, and 7 a. m. Sunday.
Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m.
Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.
This is the only line running double
daily through trains to and from all
points North and East.
Tickets for sale and information given
at 22 Camp street, corner Common
RECEIVED RATES.
On and after THURSDAY, April 10,
this line will make the following rates to
suit the times:
To Boston.....\$27 60
To New York.....36 00
To Philadelphia.....35 00
To Baltimore.....34 00
To Washington.....34 00
To Albany.....35 60
To Buffalo.....32 00
To Pittsburgh.....31 10
To Cleveland.....30 00
Travel by this old and favorite route,
which gives you low rates and the quick-
est time to New York and all Northern
and Eastern cities.
A. D. SHELTON Agent,
F. CHANDLER, General Manager.

A. BROUSSEAU & SON,
17 CHARTRES STREET,
Importers of and dealers in
CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CHINA
AND COCA MATTINGS, TABLE AND Pi-
ANO COVERS, WINDOW SHADES,
CASSIMERE, ROBES, MATE,
CASSIMERE, TABLE & ES-
AMEL OIL CLOTHS,
CUTLERY MATERIALS,
Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands,
Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair
Cloth, Plush, Bed Ticking and Springs.
One Price Only. jan9

T. B. STAMPS,
COTTON
—AND—
SUGAR FACTOR
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

Office:
48 Carondelet street, corner Union,
NEW ORLEANS,
Consignments solicited of
COTTON,
RICE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
—AND—
Country Produce Generally.

Account sales promptly rendered and
satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances
made on consignments, and purchases
made in this market at lowest rates for
account of my friends. 5-3

SHIRTS
The new stock of Summer Underwear in
Store. An elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undergarments
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars \$1 a dozen;
Cuffs \$3 a dozen; all else as low.

B. T. Walshe,
110 Canal street.

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CHICAGO.

Hon. John Jones Dead.

A Sketch of His Life.

His Burial.

Interesting Local Items.

We know of no public character, and particularly of colored, that has created a more lasting impression upon the minds of the citizens of this city and the entire North-west than the name of the Honorable John Jones. Your readers doubtless ere this have been acquainted with the facts of the death of this distinguished personage, and it would be injudicious to say more on that particular point. He died on Wednesday, May 21st, at his residence on Ray avenue. The following is a sketch of his life from the Chicago Tribune of the next day:

The position which Mr. Jones occupied in this city for many years was so exceptional, and he himself was in many respects a man of such natural ability and strength of character, that his career is deserving of more than a mere mention. He is an instance of a man who, belonging to a despised and proscribed race, and denied in youth the advantages of education, succeeded in working his way up to be prominent among his people, a respected member of the community, and the first one of his race who ever held an elective office in Cook county, and probably in Illinois.

Mr. Jones was born about Nov. 3, 1816, on a plantation in Greene county, N. C. This county is situated in the eastern part of the State, not far from tide-water. His mother was a free mulatto, his father a German named Bromfield, who had long been settled in that section. As the child of a free woman, he was himself free, but his mother, fearing that his father or his father's folks might attempt to reduce him to slavery, apprenticed him at an early age to a man by the name of Sheppard, stipulating that a trade should be taught him. Sheppard subsequently moved to Tennessee, and there bound the boy over to a tailor by the name of Clere, who lived at Somerville, Fayette county, about fifty miles from Memphis. He remained with Clere quite a time at Somerville, and was then hired out by his employer to a tailor at Memphis, where he became acquainted with Mary Richardson, the daughter of a colored blacksmith, who was then working at Memphis; and finally fell in love with her. This family, however, owing to the restraints cast around free colored people in the State, left Tennessee and moved to Alton, Ill., before Jones had finished his term of service.

In January, 1838, Jones, who had returned to Somerville, FILED A PETITION, addressed to the Hon. V. D. Barry, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, who was then holding court at Somerville, setting out that John Jones, alias John Bromfield, for he was then called by his father's name, and sometimes by his mother's name, was born free about the middle of November, 1816, that he was brought from North Carolina to Tennessee by an individual to whom he was bound as an apprentice until he was 21. By sale or otherwise he passed among several hands, until, by purchase, he came to the hands of Richard Clere, a tailor, for the purpose of learning the trade; that Clere hired him out during the years 1836 and 1837,

and thereby forfeited all right to the custody of his person, although he had obtained articles of indenture from the County Court of Fayette County until the petitioner was 21 years of age; that the petitioner was represented in the said articles as being, in 1831, 9 years of age, which statement was false; that he was freeborn, of lawful age, and that he was illegally, under said vague and false entry made in the said County Court, held as a slave—hired out, offered for sale, or put to such kind of labor as might suit the convenience or pecuniary interests of said Clere. Therefore he prayed for a writ of habeas corpus that he might be brought into Court and discharged.

It was Jones' apprehension that upon the death of Clere, then expected to occur, at any moment, his heirs would set up a claim that John was their property, and would sell him probably out of the State. There had been an intimation that he would be sent to Texas, then an independent Republic, it not having yet united with the United States, and whence escape would be impossible. Fearing all this, he had obtained permission from the person for whom he was then working to go back to North Carolina, and had there succeeded in gathering together the evidences of his freedom.

An order of Court was then issued directing Clere to bring in Jones or Bromfield, and, January 16th, Jones appeared, and testimony was heard showing that in November, 1837, he had become 21. It was admitted that he was born free, and, therefore, the Court ordered his discharge from the service and custody of Clere, and that he be allowed to go at liberty. These papers Mr. Jones handed over in 1876 to the Public Library of this city, where they are carefully preserved.

Jones worked about three years at Memphis and saved about \$100, with which he came North to Alton, where he met Miss Richardson, his old love, and married her.

BY THE THEN LAWS OF ILLINOIS, no black or mulatto person was allowed to live in the State unless he could show his free papers, and then only upon giving bond, with good security, that he would not become a charge upon the county in which he resided. Consequently, John was compelled to get from the Clerk of Madison County the following document:

United States of America, State of Illinois, Madison County, ss: To all whom these presents may come, greeting: Know ye, that John Jones, a person of color, about 27 years of age, five feet six inches high, mulatto complexion, has exhibited, presented, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county and State aforesaid a certificate duly authenticated of Freedom, as such person, of color. Has a scar over the left eyebrow, a scratch over the cheekbone, a scar on the left shin-bone, a tailor by trade.

Now, therefore, I, William Tyler Brown, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Madison County, State of Illinois, certify that said John Jones is a free person of color, a resident of the State of Illinois, and entitled to be respected accordingly in person and property at all times and places in the due prosecution of his lawful concerns.

In testimony whereof, I have to these presents signed my name and affixed the seal of said county at Edwardsville, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1844.

WILLIAM T. BROWN, Clerk.

On the 11th of March, 1845, he came to Chicago with his wife. It took them seven days to make the journey from Alton, the trip being made to Ottawa by stage, thence up the canal to Chicago. The severity with which the laws relative to colored persons were then enforced was such that Mr. and Mrs. Jones were closely watched while on their

journey, and came very near being arrested and detained on suspicion that they were fugitive slaves. The stage driver, however, was confident that they were all right, because they traveled in the day time, and didn't make any effort to hide themselves. Chicago, when they reached here, was a city of 2,000 inhabitants. They had \$8.50 with which to commence life. A cottage of one room was rented at the northeast corner of Madison street and Fifth Avenue. A shop 6 1/2 x 20 was obtained at the place which is now the Clark street entrance to the Sherman House. The \$8.50 was judiciously laid out in furnishing their house, and, by pawning his watch, John purchased a couple of stoves, one for his house and one for his shop. O. C. Hanson, a colored man, gave them credit for groceries to the amount of \$2.00.

THIS WAS THEIR START

At this time Jones first learned to read, he having been excluded from all schools on account of his color, and his mastery of printed matter was due to his own efforts. He always spoke in the kindest terms of Dr. Dyer and L. C. P. Freer, who were the friends of his race. In the earliest days, Mr. Freer did all of John's writing. One day he told him he would do it no longer, —that he must learn to write himself. To this Jones attributed his first efforts in that direction.

From the outset Mr. Jones was a prominent man among the colored people of Chicago, and did all that he could by tongue and pen to help in the lifting-up of his race. His house was a rendezvous for Abolitionists, black and white,—a station on the underground railway, and he used to help many a fugitive on his way to Canada. John Brown frequently stopped there on his journey to and from Kansas, and on one or more occasions, it is believed talked over with Mr. Jones his proposed raid into Virginia. One of the things against which Mr. Jones waged continual war was the Black laws of Illinois, which were not fully expunged from the statute-books until long after the close of the Rebellion. In 1864 he published an able address to the people of Illinois, to Gov. Yates, and the Legislature, urging the repeal of these statutes.

But while attending to all these things he was

NOT NEGLECTFUL OF HIS BUSINESS, and before the fire, had improved real estate which was worth \$85,000.

He owned the building No. 119 Dearborn street where he has carried on the tailoring business for so many years, the house where he lived, and also several other dwellings. The fire destroyed a good deal of his property, but he was worth at the time of his death about \$50,000 or \$60,000.

When the Fire-Proof ticket was made up in 1871 by the Republican and Democratic Central Committees, and it came to selecting fifteen County Commissioners, Jones was proposed by the Republicans and unanimously accepted by the Democrats. He was elected, like the rest of the ticket, practically without opposition. He drew a one-year term, ran again on the Republican ticket in 1872, and was elected for three years. He ran again in 1875, and was defeated with the other Republican candidates. In 1876 he was indicted with some of the other County Commissioners for alleged conspiracy, but when the case came to trial he was acquitted without difficulty, there being no evidence against him.

About two years ago he was attacked by Bright's disease, and, since November, 1878, had been confined to the house, gradually fading away. He leaves a wife, an unmarried grown-up daughter, and

a grandchild aged 8 by another daughter.

The last sad rites took place on Friday, the 23rd, at 3 o'clock. Among the old settlers and prominent citizens present were Colonel Cleary, J. K. C. Forrest, Colonel M. C. Hickey, Alderman Callerton, L. C. P. Freer, John L. Wilson, Rev. Richard De Baptiste, Rev. G. C. Booth, Rev. Mr. Raymond, Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Fond du Lac, Assessor Grey, C. A. Morse, Captain Hines, F. W. Carpenter, Joseph Duncan, Willis Montgomery and wife, Loyd G. Wheeler and wife, John Winslow, George Smith, Elijah Cleary and E. P. Smith.

Among the mourners were the widow of the deceased, his daughter, Mrs. Lee, and his brothers-in-law, Henry Bradford, Cyrus Richardson, H. D. King and Alfred Richardson, and several ladies, intimate friends of the deceased. In one of the rooms of the house was Mr. Jones' mother-in-law, aged 90 years, and too feeble to move.

The remains were inclosed in a casket and occupied a place in the centre of the front parlor. At one end of the casket stood a magnificent cross of tea-roses and other white flowers, a tribute from the North Star Lodge. Many other handsome floral tributes occupied places on and around the casket.

THE SERVICES

were conducted by Rev. Mr. Raymond, who was Mr. Jones' first pastor, formerly pastor of the old Tabernacle, and now of the Second Baptist Church. He was assisted by Rev. De Baptiste. The services were very impressive. The reverend gentleman paid a most fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased. The remains were then placed in the hearse and the procession formed.

THE PALE BEARERS

were John Winslow, George Smith, Robert Warren, R. M. Hancock, J. Hudlin and Elijah Cleary. The remains were escorted to Graceland Cemetery by the members of John Jones' Lodge No. 7, North Star Lodge No. 7, Corinthian Commandery of this city, and the Summer Guards of St. Louis, headed by Navin's band and the drum corps of the Sixteenth Battalion. A long line of citizens on foot and a number of carriages followed the body to its final resting place.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The work of relief for the emigrants goes steadily on. The Exodus Aid Society is still collecting money and clothing with marked success.

On last Monday, the 19th inst., the Sixteenth Battalion, composed of Companies A and B, tendered a reception to the Summer Guards of St. Louis. They were accompanied here by Captain W. H. Berzay, of the Attorneys of that city, and several citizens. The affair was a very enjoyable one, with the exception that it was unusually late before the exercises, as announced, were commenced. The most particular feature of the reception, however, was the competitive drill between the Guards and Company B. The drill in itself was not entirely of Upton's tactics, as the code requires, but the honor was given to the Summer Guards for evenness of movements. The judges were Captains Berzay and Davis, First Regiment, and Captain Moore of Company A.

WESLEY.

DELTA.

LEFT HIGH AND DRY.

The Exodus Subsidized but Not Dead.

DELTA, May 26th, 1879.

EDITOR OF LOUISIANA:

The sand bar which has been forming along the river front here ever since the "cut off" was made,

has extended down the river a half a mile beyond the limits of our town, covering the entire front of Delta, making the whole length of the bar something more than two miles, thus throwing the channel over to the Mississippi side and barring all boats from landing at Delta. This bar forms a great impediment to the commerce of this place, necessitating a complete change of base of the river traffic to a distance of one and a half mile from the town proper. Even so light a craft as our ferry boat is unable to approach Delta, and one is in consequence compelled to journey a remote distance from the town to reach the ferry boat which is anything but pleasant in this sweltering weather. Old Sol is at his best up here, emitting hot burning rays that makes a fellow "move on" without being told to do so. The shadeless trees of our little town at noon would impress a stranger with an idea that he had just stepped into the dominions of the regions below. As the warm sultry season advances upon us everybody begins to inquire of his neighbor regarding the health of New Orleans, and anxious are many to catch the first words of warning to beat a hasty retreat to some clime beyond the reach of Yellow Jack. Boards of Health are not regarded as being wholly reliable and it may therefore be best for each one to get their own information as best they can and act accordingly. The proceedings of the Constitutional Convention are watched with interest here, and the hope is entertained that some good will come out of Israel. It would be well if some provision could be ingrafted into the Constitution that would in a measure afford some protection to the laboring classes and small farmers; for instance, a clause exempting from execution a certain amount in real and personal property and forbidding the mortgaging of the same, and an other clause prohibiting the mortgaging of crops not made. The enactment of these provisions into law by the Convention would prove a blessing to the poorer classes in the future, and its infidelity might even now be felt upon the exodus movement which threatens at no distant day to strip the South of its labor.

Madison Parish has felt keenly the force of the emigration movement and has perhaps suffered more than any other parish in the State from this cause, and yet the exodus has not spent its force here. Occasionally little squads of two or three families are seen with their effects wending their way to Kansas. The better thinking and more provident among the colored people in this parish say they have pitched their last card in the South and are now working hard to realize something out of this year's crop to enable them to go West in a condition not to entail upon themselves hardships or suffering. The danger is that this class number pretty strong and next spring will witness an exodus from this and other parishes which will be alarming and exceedingly detrimental to the best interests of the State. There are scarcely a family among the more industrious of the colored people who when interviewed on the question of emigration but who promptly avow their determination to go to Kansas just as soon as they can accumulate means sufficient to take them through safely. All the reports that comes from St. Louis and Kansas of the suffering and hardships of the emigrants who have gone before are taken with the greatest indifference and mistrust. There has not been any return of emigrants to this parish, and the cry is still, but more quietly, "Kansas."

EDWARD.

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN," 644 CAMP STREET.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:
Haley—corner of Camp and Commercial Alley.
Hill—opposite Postoffice.
Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

AGENTS.

W. R. RAYFORD, New Orleans.
Ed. BUTLER, Plaquemine.
FRANK W. LUCIEN, St. Mary.
CHAS. A. ROXBOROUGH, Iberville.
Geo. WASHINGTON, Assumption.
D. C. HILL, Ouachita.
J. S. HINTON, Indiana.
WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
CHARLES T. GRAMAM, Ohio.
S. W. SMITH, Richmond.
R. W. FITZROUGH, Natchez, Miss.

How far has the Russian revolution advanced? Nihil of the Czar.

SENATOR BRUCE'S committee on the Freedman's Bank, it is reported, will soon begin their work.

The Constitutional Convention has adopted the adage: "Rome was not built in a day."

If you are out of employment, worm yourself into some emigration committee. "There's millions in it."

The Democrats in Congress have become remarkably peaceful. In return for stout votes, they are to pass liberal supplies of money.

The crafty still hunter of Grammercy Park has evinced of late a decided fondness for religion. He has taken a Bishop in training to purify Ohio politics.

PRESIDENT HAYES declares that navigation of the Mississippi river should be free and must remain unmolested. So Gen. Conway can come on with his boat.

The President proposes to see that citizens are not obstructed in their rights to travel on the Mississippi. How kind to give protection on water which cannot be had on land!

What means all this fuss about the governorship of Ohio? Has that state of prolific office holders got some favorite son who intends to pass from her executive office to the White House?

The Spofford-Kellogg case, from present appearances, will soon reopen the Louisiana mad valves. It will not surprise as if an amount of double dyed villany is brought out in this investigation sufficient to appease the appetite of the most morbid disposition.

The Republicans of Ohio have nominated Hon. Charles Foster for Governor. First blood for Secretary Sherman. Their platform is stationary. It reaffirms the principles of the Republican party and pledges it anew to the maintenance of free suffrage, equal rights, and national union and supremacy.

The Natchez Seminary, of which the Rev. Charles Ayer is principal, is in line with the three institutions situated in this city under the patronage of missionary societies in the North for the education of our people. The Seminary is in a flourishing condition—a substantial proof that it is giving perfect satisfaction to the class of people intended to be benefited by it. Our people in Natchez, the surrounding country at Vidalia, across the river in our State, the home of the Hon. David Young, and the district adjacent thereto, cannot too freely avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them for the education of their children by the Natchez Seminary. We hope to hear continued reports of its prosperity.

The Reasons Why.

The "Kansas fever" is conceded by all to be based on two causes—abuses in the labor system and political proscription. Ignoring the former, we propose to probe the latter phase of this question and see if it constitutes a reason sufficient to drive our people to indiscriminate migration. The welfare of a people is determined by their nature. The Indians are fast passing away, because they are non-receptive and impervious to the influences of civilization. Their native traits of courage, hatred and obstinacy are potent factors of the means by which they are slowly but certainly destined to melt away into peoples that live only in history. In his nature, the American Negro is the opposite of the Red Man. In Africa, the Negro possesses, in common with other barbarous races, all the attributes of man in a primitive state. The Zulus, of South Africa, the Ashantes, and the Dahomians, of the West Coast, have already demonstrated to the civilized world, by their obstinate valor against the disciplined troops of imperial Britain, that the Negro is possessed of courage in its highest form.

But, with the demoralizing process of two centuries, the American Negro is pretty much a different being from what his ancestors were in the freedom of the African jungles. His capacity to receive, retain and cultivate the civilization of his oppressors is the reward for the elimination from his nature of many of the wild virtues which are the ruin of the Indian. The possibilities, therefore, of the Negro's future success in the United States lie in the methods of peace. That he has not dared to oppose his persecutors with brute force is because he sees in the arena of peaceful action a compatibility with the means that may ensure his success. The use of physical power, then, to enforce his political supremacy being out of the question, because incompatible with his present and prospective welfare, he is compelled to rely on the acquisition of civil virtues which shall command respect, and to trust to the certain growth of a sense of fair play in the American people. But a few years since and the Negro was as badly treated in most of the Northern States as he is to-day in the South. A rapid change has taken place for the better. We believe the good influences from the more civilized communities must reach the Southern whites; they cannot remain hide-bound. If it be granted that the Southerners cannot always resist the advancing tide of humane civilization, as the mass of our race is in the South and adapted to its climate and soil, where can we stay and so thoroughly vindicate ourselves and enjoy finally the triumph of right as in the South? We have suffered long and severely. We can suffer no worse in the future. We believe, however, we are at the beginning of the end. Let individual members who believe they can better their fortunes emigrate. But, as a race, let us stay here with a firm determination in our own capacity to exert justice by wise and discreet measures, "to learn to labor and to wait."

A Grand Excursion.

Next Saturday, the Pride of Jefferson Lodge No. 1579, G. U. O. of O. F., will give their grand excursion to Thibodaux. Leaving the city at 9 o'clock in the morning, the excursion will arrive at Thibodaux about 12:30 o'clock. There will be a parade, and an oration by James D. Kennedy. Saturday night there will be a grand ball. Decker's band in full uniform will furnish the music. The train lands the excursionists in the city, and not three miles this side as has been erroneously reported. Great preparations have been made by the new lodge for the entertainment of guests. The excursion returns Sunday afternoon. The LOUISIANIAN will have a representative on hand, and will give in the edition following a full description of the scenes and incidents and an account of the ceremonies incident to the occasion. Fare only one dollar.

William Lloyd Garrison.

In the death of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Freedom has lost one of her foremost defenders and our race one of its staunch and trusted friends. In the great struggle that led to the final disenthralment of our people, the name of Garrison is inseparably linked. In the agitation of the great question of universal liberty beatedated Sumner, Wilson, and Lovejoy, in term of service. Coming up from an humble station in life after serving an apprenticeship to a shoe-maker, he engaged in the newspaper business, publishing a temperance paper in Boston as long ago as 1829. Soon after that he began the agitation for the emancipation of the slaves in this country, and for fifty years he devoted his time, energy and attention to the amelioration of their condition. He was always bold and aggressive, and soon earned a national reputation. For his anti-slavery utterances he was imprisoned on a nominal charge of libel, but Arthur Tappan, the New York merchant paid his fine and he was released. He began the publication of the Liberator in 1831, which he continued for thirty-four years. His career as a journalist, agitator and philanthropist are a part of the country's history. He never followed in the wake of the multitude. For a quarter of a century he stood like adamant, beating back the waves of popular prejudice, while ostracism and hate spent their fury on his devoted head. In the cause of right he had ever the spirit to dare and the energy to accomplish. It required no small measure of manhood half a century ago to throw down the gage of battle in the interest of a slave-ridden people. As we look through the dim vista of the shadowy past, memory fails to carry us back to the time when the first assault on the intended heresy of slavery was made—but history with her stern and inexorable pen has recorded the fact that Garrison stood like a beacon light warning the country of impending danger through internecine strife. The loss of thousands of lives and millions of treasure are the proofs of his prophecy. In his ideas he was always in advance of his day and generation. He was essentially a leader among men. He never compromised with wrong. With him, as with the lamented Sumner, there was no middle or half way ground. Slavery and its barbarous influences and customs were combated with all the force and energy of true manhood, and as a "whitened" man with the frosts of gathering winters, he seemed to take fresh courage in giving battle to the dangerous and enervating influences which followed in its wake after emancipation. Not only did he combat the idea that slavery was inherently wrong, but he advocated the doctrine that freedom was a divine right; and that to hold in bondage one of God's images, was like unto the great transgression. Who can wonder at our grief and lamentations? The Negro can count the men who were unflinching in their efforts and zeal in his behalf when all seemed dark and gloomy. The pioneer of a great cause has fallen, ripe in years, and rich in the memory of millions. He has gone at a time when the troubled conscience of Freedom is pricking the sensibilities of the nation in behalf of the race to whom he devoted the best years of his life. Weak in body, but strong in mind, he spoke a few weeks ago out of the tomb, as it were, hurling his anathemas at the spirit of caste and oppression. He was a strong advocate of the present migration of our people and publicly endorsed it as the only cure for the evils that to-day curse the labor system of the South. He was spared to see the results of the war. Out of it came marching in the habiliments of woe and mourning the cherished wish of his life. Slavery had fallen and right prevailed. Garrison was a conqueror on the field where his ideas had stood the test of courage and blood. He lived to see the consummation he devoutly wished for, and died leaving the record of an honorable and patriotic life to the keeping of his countrymen.

Here in the South he will not obtain that justice due his long term of service. He always opposed the South and her cherished institution, and it cannot be expected that its press in discussing his merits will permit the grave to "extinguish every resentment and cover every defect." Standing like a sentinel in the section he fought so long and well, surrounded by all the prejudices and bitterness that followed civil war, the LOUISIANIAN as one of the representatives of the race whose cause he espoused, lays upon his bier, the gem of grateful and affectionate remembrance. It is a small return for the labor of a life time, but such as it is we give it, trusting that we will soon be able to second a movement to perpetuate his memory by a "monumental pile," that will not only show our love and gratitude for the man, but veneration and respect for the principles he cherished.

TENNESSEE.

Commencement Week at
Fox University,
Nashville.

The examination of the classes in this institution began Monday morning and continued daily from 9 a. m. to 2:55 p. m., during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 19th, 20th, and 21st. There were classes in spelling, reading, geography, grammar, mathematics, geology, history, U. S. constitution, botany, astronomy, Anabasis, Cicero, Virgil, Homer, instrumental music, etc., etc., from beginners in the model school through the normal and college departments to the graduating class of four young ladies and gentlemen. During the progress of the examinations many of the patrons and friends of the institution visited the various classes and expressed themselves as highly pleased at the capacity, efficiency and thoroughness displayed by the students.

Monday night, the 19th, occurred the Common School Normal exhibition. Twelve promising looking young people—7 young men and 5 young ladies—had completed course and received each a certificate of qualification to teach in common schools. All the essays and orations of this class reflected credit upon their authors. In an essay on "The By-ways of Tennessee," one of the ladies gave the delightful audience an amusing and intensely interesting account of the primitiveness of both the white and colored people where she taught school last summer in the Saquassee Valley.

Tuesday night the tenth anniversary exercises of the Union Literary Society, composed of students of both sexes, came off. The performers frequently won the applauds of the large and intelligent audience present. But that which elicited more cheering than anything else, was the discussion of the question, "Ought the colored people of the South emigrate to the West?" The affirmative, Mr. George Moore, argued that the colored people here were bull-dozed, cheated out of their earnings and their children in many instances were cheated out of their educational privileges; they were denied their civil rights as citizens and when charged with a grave offense were murdered without judge or jury; they ought, therefore, to emigrate to the West where they could accumulate something, breathe free air and raise their children unfettered by the caste prejudice existing in the South. The negative, Mr. Sterling Brown, took the position that though these grave charges were only too true, or at least had been so, yet there was every indication of a more rational state of things in the near future and the colored people were acclimated here, were born and raised here, and should remain and help develop the boundless resources of the Southern States.

Wednesday night the senior preparatory class, consisting of 10 members—9 gentlemen and 1 lady

(one of the young men, Mr. Alexander Egidore, is from Convent, P. O. Louisiana) delivered their addresses and were accordingly admitted to college.

Next came Thursday, the 22d, the climax as it were of all that had gone before. When the large number of appreciative hearers assembled at 10 a. m., they found University Chapel elegantly decorated with evergreen wreaths around the six pillars and a profusion of flowers and shrubs tastefully arranged on the platform. Upon the walls behind and around the platform hung, in graceful festoons, the American, English and Dutch flags. Back of the platform were also suspended the large portrait paintings of Lord Shaftesbury, who was a warm friend of the Jubilee Singers while in England, the great English agitator, William Wilberforce, and also of the celebrated Dr. David Livingstone, the African explorer, all presented to the institution by English friends of the colored people.

Beginning at about half-past ten, the following programme was carried out in a way to win the laurels for the cause of higher education among the colored people.

Music: Teach Me Thy Way—Quartet.
Prayer.
Music: Shine Softly—Male Quartette.

Oration: The Power of Wealth—Preston R. Barrus Nashville.
Essay: What Shall We Read?—Miss Jennie H. K. Hobbs, Nashville.

Music: For You—Solo.
Oration: Ideals and Their Influence—Austin R. Merry, Nashville.
Essay: Genius and Labor—Miss Lula F. Parker, Memphis.

Music: See the Pale Moon—Duet.
Commencement Address: The Incompleteness of Individual Knowledge, by Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D.

Conferring Degrees, by President E. M. Cravath.
Music: The Lord is Mindful—Chorus.

At 2 p. m. the teachers, students and invited guests sat down in the dining room to a splendid dinner. Dinner over, Dr. Roy was called on for a speech as the representative of the A. M. A. Judge J. Lawrence was next called in response to the "original trustees." Prof. H. S. Bennett responded for the University. Mrs. Brown, the mother of one of the graduates, P. R. Barrus and Mr. Hobbs, the father of another one of the graduates, Miss J. H. R. Hobbs, spoke for the patrons in behalf of thorough education. J. H. Barrus, for the alumni, and Rev. D. W. Hayes for the ministers of the city, were called and briefly responded; after which, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds" was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the assemblage adjourned, each feeling pleased with the week, the day, the dinner and the speeches, and each also feeling that he had witnessed another grand triumph for the cause of liberal education in the South.

B. H. J.

We submit the following correspondence to the careful reading of business men. If they expect to make profits on cotton, somebody must be in Louisiana to raise it. If the Negro is that person, his life must be rendered absolutely secure, and especially at this time while his mind is in a feverish heat to leave for other parts on account of such brutality as our correspondent mentions:

MONROE, La., May 21, 1879.

Governor:
Dear Sir—Yours of the 19th inst. at hand. Will say in reply to your interrogatories:

1st. That a great many colored people have left this section of the country for some place, some of whom I have been informed have turned up in Kansas.

2nd. There is quite an unsettled feeling among a large number of those that are here. So you need not be surprised next fall if you hear of the colored people of Ouachita and Morehouse leaving in large numbers.

3rd. There was a very strange killing of a colored man here, last week, which has had the effect of stirring up the minds of the colored people to a fever heat again after they had become somewhat reconciled. Such things as this will

make them take the Kansas fever, or some other kind, very soon. A note was found in the yard stating that he had been killed for attempting to outrage a white woman, but of course nobody believes anything of the kind. I am informed that this man's life was threatened last fall. It is the opinion of the colored people that the killing of this man last week is what was intended to be done last fall under another guise. The note was signed "X".

The schools of this parish are open; that is, some of them; with salaries so low that no one can live by teaching. The country schools run three months. We have a school here in town, which runs ten months, with two teachers and 130 pupils enrolled, though it is not what it ought to be.

Whatever disposition you may make of this communication, do not use my name.

In the death of John Jones, Esq., of Chicago, we have lost one of the best types of our race. We join our people in Chicago and Illinois generally in mourning the loss of so estimable a citizen and representative man of the race. On our first page will be found a sketch of his life.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Louisiana, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1882. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster General.

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.

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Engagements of three years standing are off.

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Mallards have merit when they are new, but when in long use they become useless.

Don't forget the excursion to Thibodaux. Parade, oration, and grand ball. Great times predicted.

The boys are wrathful. The price of picnic tickets has increased. An indignation meeting contemplated.

Mex are but mortals; why then should they not be permitted to follow quietly the even tenor of their ways?

Sir Knight Fuentes won the Masonic emblem at the strawberry festival given by Easter Star No. 1, at the Free Mission Baptist Church on last Saturday evening.

Already the beaux and belles are preparing for the great social event of the season—the complimentary picnic of that time-honored organization, the Americans Club.

The picnic of the Pride of Jefferson Lodge, G. U. O. F., which was to have taken place on the 17th inst., has been postponed until the 7th of July. Tickets already procured for the 17th will hold good.

Thanks to Mr. J. Lawrence Minor for complimentary ticket to attend the reception of the Can't-Get-Aways at Lake Providence. Walking sin't good just now, young friend, or else the little town of Providence would find a representative of the Louisianian a visitor. Accept kindest regards.

A certain young man labors under a very peculiar hallucination. He imagines himself the prototype of a long since dead Roman orator. Ever and anon he singles out his individual audience, and there and then favors him with a long harangue from one or more of the great orator's speeches. Verily the Insane Asylum still stands.

The public installation at the Turner's Hall, last Monday evening, the 27th, was a grand affair. Wm. H. Thomas, Esq., worthy Superior of the G. G. A. O. B., and S. L. & J. for the United States and the Republic of Liberia, installed the officers of the Tabernacle with all the ceremony attending such an occasion. The crowd at the Hall was immense, and all present seemed to enjoy the evening's entertainment. Thanks to Messrs. Williams and Johnson for kind favors.

On last Monday the Magnolia Garden was alive with merry pic-nickers. The scene was one most beautiful and animating. Around the large spreading oaks could be seen clustered the intelligence and beauty of our far-famed creole population. Gamboling children and gray haired matrons vied with each other in the enjoyment of the day's sport. On the dancing platform the scene was equally picturesque. Animated by the enraptured strains of music, the happy votaries of Terpsichore tripped merrily the light fantastic until the declining sun admonished them of the approaching advent of the sable goddess—Night. The Good Intent Social and Debating Club have reason to be proud of this the finest out-door entertainment of its many efforts. Thanks for appreciated favors.

A pleasant affair came off at the Asylum Constantine Commandery on Wednesday evening, the occasion being a full dress reception tendered to Sir Knight Wm. H. Thomas, Commander of the District of Columbia. Arriving at the Asylum a little late, we found the Sir Knights "at supper," not where they were cat, but where they catch with a hearty good will. Hon. J. Henri Burch, Eminent Commander of Constantine Commandery, presided, and after the table had been made to appear as if a rail road train had run over it, proposed several appropriate toasts which were happily responded to by Sir Knights Lewis, F. C. Antoine, Dr. Thompson, Mr. G. T. Baby and the representative of the Louisianian. Sir Knight Burch closed the entertainment by an able defense of colored Masonic Knight-hood in response to a toast in their honor.

LIST OF PAPERS

1879.

1879.

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